

NEW YORK HERALD.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
TERMS: In advance, Money and by mail, without the
of the order. None but bank checks or New York
THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$7 per annum.

VOLUME XXVI. No. 103

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Nixon's Royal Circus.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street—
MORRIS'S THEATRE—WINTER GARDEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—HARRIS'S—A
REGULAR FLY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—
THEY SING.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—LIBERTY BOTS OF
THE RED CROSS—LUCKY HOBBS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—Day
and Evening—PLAYING DUTCHMAN—RUTH OAKLEY—DANCE,
SEA LION AND OTHER CURIOUSITIES.

BRANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broad-
way—BURROUGHS, DANCING, &c.—DANCE IN OLD
STREET.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway—LOVE'S MINSTRELS IN
SINGING, DANCING, &c.—BALLY PATRICK.

MELROCK CONCERT HALL, No. 69 Broadway—
SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 565 Broadway—SONGS,
DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Tuesday, April 16, 1861.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for
Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship America, Capt. McAlay,
will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city this
afternoon, at a quarter-past one and at half-past five
o'clock, to go by railroad.

The European Edition of the Herald will be published
at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrap-
pers, six cents.

The contents of the European Edition of the Herald
will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at
the office during the previous week and up to the hour of
publication.

The News.

The war spirit of the North is now fairly
aroused. The call of the President for troops has been
promptly responded to, and with an enthusiasm beyond
description. Massachusetts is first in the field. Her
Governor yesterday, in a laconic despatch to the War
Department, announced that her quota of troops was
ready. New York has voted thirty thousand men and
three millions of dollars. In Pennsylvania the war
feeling is intense, while at all the other points heard
from a determination to support the government with
men and money to any amount is clearly
manifested. At Washington the War Department
are pushing forward arrangements for the
protection of the capital with great vigor. General
Scott has established his headquarters
at Washington. Twenty-five thousand troops
will be quartered in the District of Columbia
with all speed.

In the city yesterday the excitement caused by
the war news, though by no means abated, was not so
intense as during the previous forty-eight hours. Un-
mistakable evidences in favor of the policy of the
administration, as set forth in the President's pro-
clamation, were plainly observable. Mayor Wood has
issued a proclamation advising the people to forget
past political differences, and rally to the restoration of
the constitution and the Union. He calls upon them also
to avoid excitement and turbulence, and to unite for
the preservation of order and the protection of
property. A meeting of prominent citizens was held
yesterday at 36 Pine street, to make arrangements
for a grand mass meeting at an early day, to
strengthen the hands of the administration. Resolu-
tions in favor of placing the State militia on a
war footing, and making adequate appropriations for
that purpose, were adopted. A similar meeting
was held in the City Hall Park last evening, but in
consequence of the rain storm it was not so well
attended as it would have been had the weather
proved propitious for an outdoor demonstration.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard the greatest activity
prevails, and the men-of-war and transports there
are being fitted out with all despatch.

The war feeling among our young men is rapidly
increasing. A battalion of infantry, numbering
between seven and eight hundred, has already been
organized and tendered to the Governor, who has, it is
said, accepted their services. The Scott Life Guard,
those heroes of the war with Mexico, are reorganizing,
and the military feeling in all directions indicates a
commendable spirit.

The proceedings of our State Legislature yester-
day were highly important. A bill was introduced
in the Assembly authorizing the Governor to call out
the militia of the State to the number of thirty thou-
sand, to be placed at the disposal of the President to
assist him in the maintenance of the Union and the
constitution. The bill appropriates three million dol-
lars out of the State treasury to defray the expenses
incident to carrying out its designs. The bill, after
being discussed and slightly amended, passed the
Assembly by a vote of 102 yeas to 6 nays. The great
enthusiasm prevailed, not only in the Legislature,
but throughout the city of Albany. The Union feeling
carried everything before it, and the firmest determi-
nation was manifested to uphold the administration in
its vigorous measures for maintaining the Union and the
laws. Governor Morgan transmitted to the Legisla-
ture a message, urging prompt action.

As the President has called an extra session of
Congress, to meet on the 4th of July next, we publish
the names of the members of both houses who have
thus far been chosen. Leaving out the seceded States, only
fifty representatives remain to be elected. Of these, thirteen
will be chosen in Virginia on the 23d of May, the regular
day for the State election. California, with two mem-
bers, Kentucky ten, Maryland six, North Carolina eight,
Tennessee ten, and Kansas one, will have to call special elections.

The steamship Fulton, Captain Wotton, from
Southampton on the 3d inst., arrived at this port
early yesterday morning, bringing three days later
European intelligence, the United States mails,
her usual freight and passenger list, and \$11,616
in specie. The news is interesting.

General Garibaldi left Capri and arrived at
Genoa on the 2d inst. He did not remain in the
latter city, but at once proceeded to Turin, where
he had a long interview with King Victor Em-
manuel. The subject of the conference is not known,
but the proceeding will certainly be received as
another proof of a war being imminent. He has
issued an order to the officers of his late command
to hold themselves in readiness at Turin to obey an
immediate command.

The Italian journals continue to bring us ac-
counts of the warlike preparations of Austria in
Italy. They now tell us that the fortifications of
Peschiera are being greatly strengthened, about
3,000 men being constantly employed in the work;
that the Quadrilateral is to be garrisoned by
Croatians, whose arrival in Italy was formerly looked
upon as a sure sign of approaching war; that the
Austrian officers speak publicly of soon an-
nouncing the Duchies and Lombardy; and that
at a review of 50,000 men held on the

23d ultimo at Vienna by Marshal Benedek,
in the presence of the Archdukes Albert and Wil-
liam, the Marshal made use of very warlike lan-
guage. The Turin Military Gazette has published
it is stated, an article gravely proposing to
France, Italy and Austria the partition
of Switzerland. Count Cavour felt
bound to disclaim on the part of his
government any share in this proposition, and
therefore officially notified to the
Federal Council that the article did not represent
the policy by which Italy intends to guide her
newly acquired freedom and strength.

The Russian government is exhibiting the great-
est anxiety to enlist the confidence of its Polish
subjects. Prince Gortschakoff has addressed an-
other proclamation to the people, in which he says
the institutions that have been promised guarantee
the dearest interests of their country, religion and
nationality, and assures them that they will be
sincerely carried out. The Prince is also said to
have addressed a circular to the Russian repre-
sentatives abroad, stating that the Emperor has
taken the initiative by granting reforms, and that
what he has granted shall become a reality and
open to Poland a path of regular progress.

That the Poles in Prussia should remain unaf-
fected by what has taken place in Warsaw was
not to be expected, and much agitation has been
lately visible among them. A despatch from Posen
informs us that on Sunday, March 31, serious riot
took place at Kalisch, in Prussian Poland. A mob
of about 3,000 persons assembled, and made an
insulting demonstration before the house of the
captain of the district, who was obliged to flee
amid the yells of the people, and it was not until
the military interfered that order was restored.

By the arrival of the overland express we have
news from San Francisco to the 3d inst., and later
accounts from the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Mc-
Dougal was again elected United States Senator
on the 2d inst. by the California Legislature. The
San Francisco markets were generally dull. An
effort was to be made to contest the will of the
late Senator Broderick on the ground of forgery.
The estate of the deceased is now estimated at
two millions of dollars. The advices from the
Sandwich Islands are unimportant.

The case of Jacob Sharp against the Mayor,
&c., was called up before Judge Welles yesterday,
but again postponed until Wednesday.

D. C. Murray against the Nicaraguan Transit
Company, a suit to recover property to the
amount of about one million of dollars, was
called on yesterday before Judge Sutherland,
in the Supreme Court, and postponed till the
June term.

The controversy between Chas. Devlin and John
Fitzpatrick, arising out of business transactions
during the time that Mr. D. was Street Commis-
sioner, was commenced yesterday before Judge
Monroe, in the Superior Court. The case is likely
to last some days, and amounts to a mere mat-
ter of accounts between these two gentlemen, who
were formerly friends.

There was not a quorum present when the
roll of the Councilmen was called last evening,
whereupon the Clerk declared the Board adjourned
till next Thursday. It is supposed that the intense
excitement exhibited by our citizens in refer-
ence to the all-absorbing topic has unfitted even
our City Fathers for the performance of their
duties.

The bark Sarah, after having been towed down
the lower bay yesterday afternoon, was over-
taken by the steaming Only Son, and attached by
officers Thompson and Donnell, and brought back
to the city and anchored under the guns of the
United States steamer Vixen, of the Battery.
She is a small vessel, of 260 tons, and was built
in Seaford in 1854. Her clearance, if she had
any, does not appear in the papers of today.
Her stern is painted black, with the name Sarah
only on it. The general impression is she was
bound "blackbirding."

The business at the Custom House was much
more lively yesterday than during the past week.
The arrival of the Fulton and a large number of
other vessels gave the entry clerks plenty of work.
Mr. Barney returned to his official duties yester-
day afternoon.

A business meeting of merchants interested in
the splendid new Produce Exchange, fronting
Whitehall, between Pearl and Front streets,
was held yesterday. The main room on the
second floor, occupying the whole
size of the building, is superbly finished,
and painted in the Eastern style. It em-
braces those indispensable essentials in all large
buildings of abundant light and ventilation. It is
to be thrown open to the inspection of the pub-
lic on Friday and Saturday next, and opened regu-
larly for the transaction of business on Monday
next. Though not opened regularly for business
yesterday, several transactions were made. A
cargo of wheat, Western red, was sold at \$1.26
by Roberts Brothers for E. N. Coleman, and the
freight engaged by Dunham & Dimon, for
Glasgow, at 11d. in ships' bags; 5,000
bushels rye were also sold for export.

According to the City Inspector's report, there
were 354 deaths in this city during the past week—
a decrease of 59 as compared with the mortality
of the week previous, and 77 less than occurred
during the corresponding week last year. The
recapitulation table gives 2 deaths of diseases of
the bones, joints, &c.; 81 of the brain and nerves;
3 of the generative organs; 7 of the heart and
blood vessels; 139 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 3 of
old age; 67 of skin and eruptive fevers; 4 premature
births; 35 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and
other digestive organs; 34 of general fevers, and
1 unknown—of which 25 were from violent causes.
The nativity table gives 255 natives of the United
States, 10 of England, 80 of Ireland, 33 of Ger-
many, 2 of Scotland, and the balance of various
foreign countries.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with sales
of about 2,000 bales, closing within the range of 12½c.
a 12½c. for middling uplands. The four market was
lower, but more active at the conclusion, which was equal to 10c.
a 10c. per bbl. Wheat was lower, while rye was
more to a fair extent, including purchases for export.
Corn was less buoyant and closed with heaviness, while
maize was fair, in part for export. Pork was firm and in
good request, with sales of meat at \$17.50 and of prime
at \$18. Beef was also firm and in good demand. Coffee
was steady and in rather better request. Sugar was in
fair demand, with sales of 800 hds., chiefly Cuba, at
4½c. a 4½c. Freight was steady, with rather more
offering to English ports.

The Vigorous Policy of the Administration.

The measures that have been adopted, within
the last few days, by the government of Mr.
Lincoln, entirely change the aspect of public
affairs. Had a similar course been pursued five
months ago, the last would have been heard of
secession before now. Not the firing of a gun
would have been needed; the fortifications upon
the coast would have been rendered impen-
etrable against local attacks; and, with the
exception of South Carolina, no State would
have withdrawn from the Union. Such a policy
was strongly recommended to Mr. Buchanan's
administration at the time, by the New York
Herald; but treason in his Cabinet, and the
atrocious perfidy of many others who sur-
rounded him, prevented his acts from corres-
ponding with the exigencies of the period. It
is better, however, late than never. The pro-
clamation of the President, provides for pre-
sent emergencies, and, by throwing the burden
of responsibility upon Congress, as soon as it
can be assembled, opens the way for such leg-
islation as is imperatively demanded.

The decided conduct of the Washington ad-

ministration renders it exceedingly probable
that secession will now be confined to the Gulf
States. Virginia has seceded, since the meeting
of its Convention, to be wavering in the bal-
ance; but, in the face of such an army as can
be assembled on its frontier, at a few days' notice,
it will pause before proceeding further. Unless
Virginia withdraws, the rest of the border
States will remain in the Union, and the
fears that have been felt of an invasion of the
District of Columbia will disappear. No troops
of Jefferson Davis will be allowed to pass
through the loyal slaveholding States with hos-
tile purpose; and it is not impossible that a re-
action may possibly be felt in Maryland, Ken-
tucky, Tennessee and Missouri, favorable to
the stern policy of the administration, on ac-
count of the scorn with which peaceful coun-
sels have been treated by the extreme South.

The seat of war, will, beyond a doubt, be
the coast of the Southern confederacy. Mr.
Lincoln has proclaimed to the country, that
"the first service assigned to the forces called
forth, will probably be to repossess the forts,
places and property, which have been seized
from the Union;" including, if expedient, these
strongholds which had been taken, "before the
government devolved" upon him. This will be
equivalent to a blockade of a large portion of
the Southern harbors, and will entirely destroy
Southern commerce. The cost of such an en-
terprise will be enormous—one hundred and
fifty millions of dollars, perhaps, during the
first year—but this cannot be avoided. In one
respect, New York city will reap from this vast
outlay an advantage, as most of the money will
be expended here. The prospect for the seceded
States is, however, gloomy in the extreme. Without a navy; destitute of capital;
with no credit; commerce and trade cut off;
necessary manufactures excluded, it is clear
that a period of darkness and misery awaits them.

The time has passed for such public peace
meetings, in the North, as were advocated, and
might have effected some beneficial result, a
few weeks since. War will make the Northern
people a unit. Republicans look upon it as
inevitable, and democrats have been gradually
becoming disgusted at the neglect and ingrati-
tude with which they have been treated by a
section, for which they have faithfully borne
the heat and burden of conflict, for so many
years. Fire-eaters have accustomed themselves
to adopt an indiscriminate tone of hostility,
towards citizens of the non-slaveholding States,
which would have, long ago, alienated their
friends, but that the party attachment of the
latter has been founded upon principles, not
recklessly to be abandoned.

The policy adopted by Mr. Lincoln, as set
forth in his proclamation, and his speech to the
Virginia Commissioners, is, on the whole, ap-
proved by the masses in the community. It
cannot harm the North eventually; and, if the
damage it may inflict upon the South is to be
regretted, it will be none the less well, if it
secures final peace to the country.

THE POSITION OF THE BORDER STATES—EFFECT
OF THE WAR NEWS IN VIRGINIA.—The opening
of the war between the federal government and the
authorities at Montgomery brings the ques-
tion of secession in a practical form before the
Virginia Convention and the people of Mary-
land, Kentucky, Tennessee and Delaware. The
Virginia Convention is composed, as it appears,
almost entirely of old fogies, who, upon their
organization, resolved themselves into a debating
society, and have since continued to emit a
continued stream of talk. They were ready to
discuss anything in the world, except the mat-
ter immediately in hand, and they would have
gone on for a year or two talking about the
tides, the Thatcher comet, the next eclipse, the
quadrature of the circle, or anything else.
Now, however, they must act. The President
of the United States, exercising the power
wherewith the constitution clothes him, has called
upon the States which adhere to the Union for cer-
tain levies of troops, and the question as to whether
or not Virginia will furnish her quota must be
passed upon by the Convention. At the same
time the leaders of the Southern confederacy
are pressing the Old Dominion to come over to
their side. For our own part we firmly believe
that Virginia will not secede, and it is almost
needless to state that the other border States
will follow in the wake of the Old Dominion.
It is more than probable that these States
will maintain a position of armed neu-
trality—defending themselves against any ag-
gressions North or South—and inhibiting the
transportation of troops through their terri-
tory. If the border States remain in this
position of observation, preserving jealously
the integrity of their soil, the war between the
North and the South will be a short one.
The North has the ships, the military supplies,
and the army and munitions of war. That the
South is in no condition to make offensive
war there can be no doubt whatever. The
South has men enough, but no money where-
with to carry on a great conflict. In the North
we have at least two hundred millions of dol-
lars hard cash, which could be placed immedi-
ately at the disposal of the government. Men also
are plenty, and there is evidently an earnest in-
tention to support the government and to pre-
serve the integrity of the republic among all
parties. Provided that the border States set
up an impassable barrier between the Northern
and Southern armies, military operations
against Washington are altogether impracticable,
and the Northern generals will be masters
of the situation. With ships-of-war to operate
upon the Southern cities, from Charleston
around to the mouth of the Mississippi; with the
closing of every port of entry between Wil-
mington and Galveston; with vigorous opera-
tions against the forts and arsenals of the United
States, which the government most certainly
have the right to repossess, there can be no
doubt that the cotton States would in a very
short time be glad to disarm and talk matters
over. As things stand now, the government
has but one course to pursue. The motto of
John Hampden, "No steps backward," has
been adopted by the Lincoln administration, and
the policy of the government meets the approval
of the people of the great central States, which,
after all, must rule. Napoleon said that Providence
was always on the side of the heaviest
artillery. We have not only the heaviest art-
illery, but we have likewise the longest purse,
and that is the prime requisite in modern
warfare. It is fortunate for us of the Empire City
that we will be removed from the horrors of
war; and although we will be obliged to bear
its expenses, the result will be on the whole
peculiarly beneficial to the commercial metro-
polis.

THE DAILY NEWSPAPER PRESS OF NEW
YORK ON THE CRISIS.—Is Major Anderson a
Traitor?—We publish to-day the opinions of
our daily cotemporaries of this city on the
President's war proclamation. Our military
chieftains of the *Courier and Tribune* are ju-
bilarious; the little whippers of the *Times* and
the pompous little Puritans of the *World* seize
the occasion to ventilate their petty malice and
spew against their neighbors; the moral re-
formers of the *Journal of Commerce* are in a
very melancholy frame of mind, and argue that
both sides are to blame, especially the Hot
spurs of the South and the administration at
Washington, and so on. We spread all these
various views and opinions before our readers,
as indicating the various shades and colors of
public opinion in this metropolis. We hold
that the discussion of the right and the wrong
in this matter, and the constitutionality of this
thing, that thing or the other, would be now a
mere waste of time. The actual presence of
war cuts short all debate and closes the argu-
ment. The United States are standing in the
attitude of war against the Confederate States,
and in this attitude there will be now but one
party, one question, one issue, one purpose, in
the Northern States—that of sustaining their
government.

But the most remarkable, uncalled for and
unjust editorial, as we believe, that we have
seen for many long years, is the indignant
and elaborate argument which we copy from
the *Courier and Enquirer*, and the object of which is to show that in the
matter of Fort Sumter Major Anderson has
made himself "the vilest traitor the world ever
saw." Our opinion is that Major Anderson
has proved himself a brave and faithful officer.
Mr. Lincoln seems to be satisfied with his
conduct, and the President is, perhaps, better
qualified to form a correct judgment in the
case than even our Wall Street cotemporary,
with all his learning and experience in mili-
tary affairs. That Major Anderson is a human-
man, and wished, as far as possible, to avoid
the shedding of the blood of our Southern
brethren, is probable; but we cannot believe
that he has undergone in the service of the
United States all his labors and privations since
December last, and all the hardships and dan-
gers of a bombardment of thirty hours, merely
to prove himself a traitor. Let him and his
officers and men be heard before he is con-
demned.

OUR WAR AND OUR RELATIONS WITH FOR-
EIGN POWERS.—As it was the policy and the
custom of the foreign enemies of Rome to take
advantage of her internal discords, so we may
anticipate from the Western Powers of Europe
some movements on their part to our prejudice
on this continent while we are absorbed in this
civil war. Already Old Spain has commenced
the work of the reannexation of St. Dom-
ingo, and we know that for some years past
she has been dreaming of the reoccupation
of Mexico. England has a heavy
lien upon Mexico, as she has upon Spain her-
self, and Louis Napoleon has manifested con-
siderable interest, not only in Mexican affairs,
but touching the commercial facilities, transit
routes, &c., of Central America. Thus, per-
haps, between England, France and Spain, the
territories of our Mexican and Central
American neighbors may be parcelled out in
provinces and protectorates, while we of the
Northern and Southern States of this Union
are engaged in the engrossing business of a
civil war. But as Rome, rising from her in-
stinctive broils, frequently astonished her outside
enemies with her terrible power, so the United
States of America may disappoint and surprise
the Western Powers of Europe, should they
presume too far to take advantage of our do-
mestic troubles. Meantime, Mr. Corwin, our
new Minister to Mexico, will doubtless make
it his first object to secure a strong treaty of
amity and commerce with her new republican
government, and thus he may spoil the dreams
of Spain, and the protectorate schemes of En-
gland and France, in that quarter, should any
such be brought into life from this war of ours
between the North and the South.

PROBABLE REVIVAL IN BUSINESS ARISING OUT
OF THE WAR.—The practical inauguration of a
war policy will very probably result in a
happy revival of business in this city and all
over the North. The cost of the war just com-
menced in the South, if it is to go on, will
hardly be less than a hundred and fifty or two
hundred millions of dollars, and a large por-
tion, if not all, of this amount must inevitably
be expended among the manufacturing, ship-
ping and other business establishments of the
Northern cities, and will afford a great access-
ion to their trade; so that we may look out for
more prosperous times, or at least a release
from the present depressing stagnation. We
know that the Crimean war imparted a con-
siderable stimulus to trade in England, and in
like manner, if the war in this country is con-
fined to the seceded States, as it probably will
be, the Northern and central States will be at
liberty to pursue their usual course of trade
almost uninterrupted, and may reap consider-
able profit at the same time.

It is true that an expensive war will neces-
sarily entail a heavy debt upon the country; but
that is a matter which the next generation must
take care of, and we would no doubt very glad-
ly leave them to settle it, provided we can
arrange our present troubles, and restore the
commercial status quo and prosperous condi-
tion of the country, open anew the channels of
trade and reestablish an opportunity for the
employment of our capital, and other resources,
which exist in abundance at the present time.
There is not less than two hundred millions of
specie both afloat and in the banks of this city.
This would be sufficient to maintain a war for
two years, and we dare say that there will be
very little hesitation about supplying the im-
mediate wants of the government from this
source, if required. The banks of the four lead-
ing seaports of the seceded States—New Or-
leans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston—have
upwards of five millions of dollars on deposit
in the banks of this city, and they are not going
to withdraw this money, feeling that it is more
secure here than in the South. At all events, it
is extremely probable that the war just com-
menced will insure very considerably to the
profit of Northern commerce.

THE COTTON CROP AND THE WAR.—One effect
of the war just inaugurated at Charleston will
be to interfere with the growth of cotton, the
main staple on which the Confederate States
rely for their support. Their sea coast will be
blockaded by the naval forces of the United
States, and the culture of the cotton plant will
be reduced to half a crop. They cannot, there-
fore, sustain themselves. Again, the blockade

of their coast will prevent the shipment of any
cotton to Europe, and will destroy all their
commerce, inasmuch as they have no navy to
encounter the ships of the United States gov-
ernment. The Confederate States can be in-
vaded both through the Gulf of Mexico and
down the Mississippi. The government at
Montgomery, on the contrary, have no power
to send a naval expedition to the North.
In less than two years this warfare, if con-
tinued, will produce a revolution in England
and France. These nations cannot exist with-
out a supply of cotton. Again, the border
States will not go out of the Union, as was
expected. They will stand by the old flag, on
the principle of self-protection. If Virginia,
for example, should secede, the fighting
will be chiefly on her own soil, and destroy
her, root and branch. The United States
has a right to the forts and the custom
houses, and its government has a right to re-
take them if it can. In the last days of Mr.
Buchanan's administration, as the *HERALD*
often said, we had no government. The Lin-
coln administration seemed at first to be fol-
lowing in its wake; but it is setting now with
such a vigor as promises a speedy restoration
of the Union.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION DOING WHAT
THE LAST SHOULD HAVE DONE.—In the course
which Mr. Lincoln is pursuing just now, he is
precisely following the advice which we gave in
these columns to Mr. Buchanan three months
before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. When South
Carolina seceded, and there were brained
abroad various threats of an assault on
Washington, we suggested to the late
President to raise a force of a hundred
thousand men, if necessary, from the States of
New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio
and the border States, for the protection of the
national capital. As far back as January 3, we
said, "Let the President be empowered to put
a militia force of from sixty to eighty thousand
men under the command of Gen. Scott, sum-
moned from the States adjoining the national
capital, and the country will have perfect con-
fidence in his ability and wisdom to secure us
from danger there. This is the first necessity."
Such was our counsel then to Mr. Buchanan,
reiterated again and again; but if unfortunately
was not followed—a circumstance which at
the time we reprobated and deplored—or else
the present troubles had never arisen.

However, if Mr. Lincoln confines his war po-
lity to the seceded States alone, he may be able
to settle all our difficulties in a year or two, and
the country will go on as prosperously as heret-
ofore, and may perhaps be then in a position
to return the compliment to England and
France; for they too have their troubles before
them, if a couple of years' war should cut off
the supplies of cotton from the South. At the
same time it is very much to be regretted that
the former administration did not take our ad-
vice in the matter of taking more vigorous
measures, and calling for a strong volunteer
force, when the present storm showed itself as
a mere speck on the horizon, just as Mr. Lin-
coln has done in his recent proclamation.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861.
A special bearer of despatches from our Commercial
Agent at St. Domingo, Mr. Elliott, arrived here this
morning, and laid them before government. The Council
gives full and minute particulars of the surrender of the
island by Santa to the Spanish authorities, which took
place on the 15th of March. What action, if any, our
government will take in regard to this matter, is not
known. Our domestic difficulties will undoubtedly oc-
cupy all the time and attention of this government for
some time to come.

The following appointments were made this morning:
John T. McLean, Inspector of Customs at San Francisco;
William B. Farwell, Naval Officer at San Francisco;
Edward F. Beale, Surveyor General of the State of California.

The President has appointed for Baltimore, Henry W.
Hoffman, Collector of Customs; Wm. L. Marshall, Sur-
veyor; Francis S. Corkean, Naval Officer; Fred. Schley,
John F. Meredith, Chas. P. Montague, Appraisers.
Washington Bonifant, Marshal for Maryland.
John W. Ingalls, Collector for the District of Cape
Vincent.

Philander W. Crandall, Collector for Genesee, New
York.

The following appointments have been made in Rhode
Island—Jas. B. Waite, Surveyor at North Kingston; Mar-
tin L. Salisbury, at Warrren and Barrington; Mas-
sore E. Danner, do. Bristol; Seth E. May, Collector,
Thos. B. Bask, Naval Officer, Newport.

The following appointments have been made for Mas-
sachusetts—Wm. Stanley, Collector, Marblehead; John
S. Webber, Collector, and Chas. E. Hildreth, Surveyor,
Gloucester; Enoch G. Currier, Collector, Newburyport;
Franklin H. Palmer, Collector, Stonington, Connecticut.
Andrew Shepherd, Collector, Miami, Ohio.
John C. Baum, Postmaster, Cincinnati.
John W. Deal, Postmaster, Chambersburg, Penn-
sylvania.
E. T. Blamire, Postmaster, Portsmouth, Virginia.
Edward F. Beal, Surveyor General, and Elbert H.
P. Oliphant, Associate Justice for Washington Territory.
Thomas J. Power, of Pennsylvania, Indian Agent for
the Upper Missouri agency.

James B. Hoffman, of New York, Agent for the Ponca
Indians in Nebraska.
R. A. Pendergrast, Receiver of Public Money.
Frank H. King, Register of Land Office, Henderson,
Minnesota.

G. A. Metzger, Register of Land Office, La Crosse, Wis-
consin.

James H. Barrett, of Ohio, United States Commissioner
of Patents.

Dinner to Hon. W. L. Dayton.

TUESDAY, April 16, 1861.
The dinner to Hon. W. L. Dayton, Minister to France,
given by the Bar of New Jersey, came off to day at the
Trenton House. The Chancellor of the State presided.
Large numbers of the Bench and Bar were in at-
tendance. An address on behalf of the Bar was made by
the Chancellor, to which Mr. Dayton responded at much
length and very ably. Speeches were also made
by Governor Brown, late Minister to Prussia;
Judge Ogden, Senator Ten Eyck, Attorney General
Friedhagen and others. The entertainment was a
splendid affair and everything passed off very agreeably.
This evening's revelry was fired in favor of the general
government, and a large number of men, with life and
drum, were parading the streets.

Fire in Montreal, &c.

MONTEAL, April 15, 1861.
The ashes inspection stores were destroyed by fire this
afternoon. Loss \$15,000; principally covered by insur-
ance.

The river rose suddenly yesterday, completely in-
undating Griffintown and the lower part of the city. In-
mensa damage was done.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

The United States mail steamship Nashville, Captain
L. M. Murray, from New York, arrived here on the Bar
at three o'clock on Sunday morning, and at her wharf
at nine o'clock on Sunday morning.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, April 15, 1861.
Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania 64, 65; Reading
Railroad, 16½; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad,
9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53½. Right exchange on New
York at par a 3-64 per cent discount.

Flour dull and heavy. No. 1. Wheat after red, \$1.30
a \$1.35; white, \$1.40 a \$1.60. Corn advanced 5c. yellow,
low, 60c. a 61c.; white, 60c. a 60c. Meats, \$17.25 a
\$17.50. Coffee firm at 18c. a 14c. Whiskey dull at 17½c.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE NEW CONGRESS.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The members of the Senate of the Thirty-seventh Con-
gress are as follows:

| Senators. | Senators. | Senators. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|-----------|-----------|-----------|